



GOT ANOTHER SWORD
This One Presented to Admiral Dewey in Boston.

GOLD WATCH ALSO GIVEN HIM.
The Admiral Given a Direct Time as the Guest of the City of Boston and State of Massachusetts.

John Special.—The city of Boston and the State of Massachusetts paid an extraordinary tribute to Admiral Dewey Saturday. The admiral came here from Vermont, and was met by a tremendous crowd and escorted by veteran soldiers to his apartments at the Touraine. He became the city's guest and later the guest of the State. In the former capacity, he heard the school children sing "America," and received a magnificent sword as the gift of the people of Boston. Later he went to the city hall to receive the freedom of the city, and a gold watch. The admiral went into the care of the State, and rode in a carriage at the head of the longest military parade New England ever saw. The presentation was made in a speech by Mayor Quincy in which he characterized the battle of Manila as "the greatest since Trafalgar," and in which he said: "The people of America would gladly bestow upon you any honor, even the highest in their gift."

Admiral Dewey appeared greatly moved at the mayor's remarks. The crowd renewed its cheering as the admiral arose to receive the gift of the city. He said: "Mr. Mayor, I wish to thank you for your kind and complimentary remarks. I wish also to thank you, and through the citizens of this city, for this present for its freedom, and for this grand occasion, the like of which no living man has ever seen. I think the occasion which was given me last night, I believe has never been equalled within the lifetime of any of us at all events. I never saw the equal of it. I thank you very much, indeed."

The ceremonies throughout the day were attended with much pomp. As commander-in-chief of the State forces, Governor Wolcott rode at the head of his military staff, with the admiral in the position of honor. There were with him as personal escort, Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, and Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, each with his military family. There were Captain Lamberton, of the Olympia, and Captain Dyer, of the Baltimore, and a score of other officers, heroes of the late war. As the parade reached its finish, Admiral Dewey and his personal escort were conducted to a reviewing stand at the State House. After Governor Wolcott had joined them, the marching men were reviewed. As an incident of the day, the admiral's flag replaced the State flag on the State House, where it remained until the official ceremonies were over. The militia assembled on Boston Common after the review. Here the colors carried by these regiments, which were in the Spanish war, were formally surrendered to the State with impressive ceremonies. Once before, a similar ceremony had been witnessed here when, on December 22nd, 1865, in the presence of thousands, seventy-three Massachusetts organizations which had served in the civil war, turned over their flags to the war Governor, John A. Andrew. The day's events for the admiral ended with a reception and banquet at the Algonquin Club, at which Governor Wolcott presided. The admiral George Dewey and the United States Navy.

The admiral acknowledged the toast in a few words.

Telegraphic Briefs.
A brilliant luncheon and ball in honor of the North Atlantic squadron was given at the Chamberlain and Hygeia Hotels.

The War Department has issued orders to the Forty-fifth Regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn., to start for San Francisco on October 22nd, to embark there for the Philippines.

A Caracas, Venezuela, dispatch says that the peace party is gaining ground. The government troops have been ordered to retreat to La Victoria.

The Jacksonville, Fla., board of trade, city council and the week committee united in an invitation to Admiral Dewey to visit Jacksonville on his Southern trip. A joint letter of invitation will be sent him.

Admiral Dewey reached Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, from Shelburne, on a special train, and was greeted by an immense crowd which had assembled at the depot. The admiral was met by his two brothers, Edward and William.

THE SYNOD.

The Meeting at Asheville. Visit to Blount.

The North Carolina Synod has been in session in Asheville. Thursday afternoon the members were given a trip to the Blount estate by the First Church, and on their return took tea at the National and Collegiate Institute. Friday morning a committee reported November 14 as the date for holding the next synod at Raleigh. A controlling interest in Peace Institute was reported by a committee to have been bought by Prof. Dinwiddie, which pleased the synod much. The committee on educational institutions gave a most favorable report of Davidson College and other institutions under the synod's control. There were a number of vigorous speeches favoring the education of women, by Drs. Vardell, Shearer, Miller, Stagg, and Mr. Morton.

An interesting talk was made by A. J. McKelvey, editor of the Presbyterian Standard, showing the paper to have increased greatly in circulation, advertising and reading matter. As to future policy, he favored continuing the paper instead of selling out to rival papers, as might be done.

The report of regents of the orphan home showed that the institution is doing good work, but expenses are met with difficulty. Immediate assistance was asked for.

State News.
President Richard H. Battle, of the State Agricultural Society wrote Rear Admiral Schley a special invitation to deliver the State Fair October 18th. A letter from Schley says that he has already promised the people of Frederick to visit them that day. He then says: "As this is to meet the people of my home I am sure you will appreciate the regret I feel in having to forego the pleasure of meeting my North Carolina friends at this time. I hope, however, I may have the pleasure of meeting and greeting my friends in old North Carolina in the near future."

There is a queer case on the docket of the Supreme Court from the fifth district. A negro was wanted in South Carolina for murder. The sheriff of Cumberland county, this State, was in the lookout for the criminal and near Fayetteville a conductor on the train pointed out as the man a negro who was arrested and jailed. But he proved to be the wrong man and now he sues the railroad company for \$3,000 damages. It is certainly a case in which the liability of a railroad to damages is strained to the utmost.

At the last session of the Legislature Prof. Holmes, at the instance of the "Good Roads Association" secured the enactment of a road law which applies to 47 counties. The Supreme Court is now called upon to pass on the validity of the law, there being two appeals for injunction cases.

The jury in the suit of L. J. Andrews of Durham, administrator, of C. M. Andrews vs. State University Railroad Company, have agreed on their verdict. The plaintiff was awarded \$2,500 damages. The plaintiff sued for \$50,000 damages, for the death of his son, which it was claimed was caused by injuries while on a train of the defendant.

There have been quite a large number of burglaries in Greensboro recently. Almost every night some one's house is broken open. The burglars seem to be of a common stamp and usually take nothing more than food, furniture and wearing apparel.

The State chancery the Mocksville Furniture Company, with \$25,000 capital; O. L. Wilson and others stockholders.

The State board of pharmacy has in hand the examination papers of fifteen applicants for license as pharmacists. Cotton may not understand how cotton can decline in the face of the fact of the government report, and also in the face of the fact that all growers know there is a short crop.

There were 291 deaf, dumb and blind children in attendance at the two institutions in Raleigh. Of these 155 are colored (deaf, dumb and blind), and 136 are white (blind only).

AN ULTIMATUM.

From the Transvaal Government to Great Britain.

BOERS ARE ON THE AGGRESSIVE.
And Give the British Lion's Tail a Vigorous Twist—Four Propositions Laid Down.

London, by Cable.—The Transvaal ultimatum, which is signed by E. W. Reitz, secretary of state, contains the following: "Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of this Republic in conflict with the London convention of 1834, by the extraordinary strengthening of her troops in the neighborhood of the borders of this Republic, has caused an intolerable condition of things to arise, to which this government feels obliged in the interest not only of this Republic but also of South Africa, to make an end as soon as possible; and this government feels itself called upon and obliged to press earnestly, and with emphasis for an immediate termination of this state of things and to request Her Majesty's government to give assurances upon the following four demands:

"First.—That all mutual points of difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this government and Her Majesty's government.

"Second.—That all troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

"Third.—That all reinforcement of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time as agreed upon by this government and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British government shall be made by this Republic during the further negotiations within a period of time subsequently agreed upon between the governments, and this government will, on compliance therewith be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders.

"Fourth.—That Her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa."

To these demands is appended the definition of the time limit for a reply: "This government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions and earnestly requests Her Majesty's government to return an answer before or upon Wednesday, October 19, 1899, not later than 5 o'clock p. m."

It desires further to add that in the unexpected event of an answer not satisfactory being received by it within the interval it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of Her Majesty's government as a formal declaration of war and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and in the event of any further event of troops occurring within the above mentioned time in a person direction to our borders, this government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war.

"I have the honor to be, Respectfully,
(Signed) "F. W. REITZ,
State Secretary."

Brief Mention.
A terrific hurricane swept the coast of Nova Scotia Friday night and shipping men are anxious about their vessels in that locality.

The boycott against the big Consolidated street railway system, in Cleveland, Ohio, caused by the strike of operatives is practically at an end.

Judge Lynde Harrison, one of the executors of the late Henry B. Plant, of New York, says that no proceedings have been taken to attack the will.

Official denial has been made to persistent rumors that Prince George of Greece and Princess Victoria of Wales are betrothed.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Addresses the Blue and the Gray at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Special.—President McKinley and his cabinet came from Chicago Wednesday morning to attend the national reunion of the blue and gray. A heavy rain was falling, but despite this 10,000 veterans and visitors thronged about the railroad station and the veterans in blue vied with the veterans in gray in tendering a tremendous ovation when the presidential party arrived. They swarmed about the President and cabinet officers, cheering and extending their hands for a grasp of welcome. At the same time a presidential salute of 21 guns boomed from camp Farragut, at the tri-State fair grounds. This was the signal for whistles and bells throughout the city to join in. Owing to the short stay of the President, the party was at once escorted by the Cleveland Grays and reception committee to the fair grounds, where President McKinley delivered an address.

Mayor Wm. Aiken presided and introduced C. A. DeBurr, of Evansville, who welcomed the distinguished guests and veterans to the city. Governor Mount followed with an address of welcome on behalf of the State, and introduced President McKinley, who delivered a short speech. The President said:

"My Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to participate with you, men of the North and of the South, in this glad reunion of hearts. We are already united; the peace which Grant and Lee made at Appomattox has been kept, not by law or restraint, but by love and fraternal regard. The Union today rests not on force which may fail, but rests in the hearts of the people, a union that never can be severed."

"If I have been permitted in the slightest degree to help in the work of reconciliation and unification, I will esteem it the greatest honor of my life. When I made the call for troops to prosecute the Spanish war, men from the North and South, without regard to political belief or religious creed, rallied to the standard of the Union. The best men of the South came; the sons of old Confederate soldiers, the best men of the North came; the sons of the old members of the Grand Army of the Republic. All were united in the purpose to follow the flag of our country wherever it might lead. We have been reconciled; more than reconciled for our reconciliation has been baptized in the blood of both sections of our beloved country. If a Northern soldier put the flag up at Santiago, a Southern soldier, the gallant Brumby, of Georgia, put it up at Manila. It rests with us to look to the future, putting the past behind us. And this government relies upon the patriotism of the country, North and South, to stand by the purposes of the government and follow in the pathway of destiny."

"I am glad to meet and greet you; we are together now, and we are, I think, of a century ago, with arms in our hands, but with love for each other in our hearts."

At the conclusion of his speech, President McKinley announced that the members of his cabinet were present and several would make short addresses.

Great Britain's Protector.
Washington, D. C., Special.—It is practically settled that the United States will look after the interests of Great Britain in the Transvaal in case of the withdrawal of the British. Although Great Britain has made no formal request for such action on the part of the United States it is believed that there is a perfect understanding to that effect between the representatives of the two governments. Mr. Tower, the British charge d'affaires, had another conference with Secretary Hill, at the State Department Wednesday, at which it is believed that an understanding was reached that the United States would look after British interests in the Transvaal in case of the withdrawal of the British representatives was made necessary by a declaration of war.

England's Reply.
London, by Cable.—The Daily Mail Cape Town correspondent telegraphed Tuesday, says a short and very dignified reply has been communicated to Conyngham Green, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, by Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, which was handed to the Boer government on Wednesday.

Springs of Turpentine Advances.
Savannah, Ga., Special.—For the first time in more than ten years sprits of turpentine was quoted at 50 cents a gallon on the floor of the board of trade. The increase did not cause a flurry.

The highest attained in a little more than ten years. When the high price was reached before it was later in the season. In March, 1899, the price was run up to 51 cents where it stayed for a day or so. The naval stores people do not expect any decrease for a long time. More than half the present crop is in port.

Another Failure.
New York, Special.—Bad luck still pursues the big single stock. On the three days last week when the yachts made attempts to sail, light fresh winds left them stranded on the course when the time limit expired. Tuesday a fog bank prevented them from even leaving their mooring buoys in the spit of land which forms Sandy Hook at the entrance to the lower bay. This by far the most dismal fiasco of all.

Knights of Pythias in a Wreck.
Wheeling, W. Va., Special.—Short Creek, 90 miles above the city, a north-bound passenger train collided with a special from Pittsburgh, the latter being loaded with delegates to the tri-State encampment of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. Eight passengers were seriously injured, two fatally. The special had orders to take the siding at Short Creek, to the organizer of the special, it is said, forgot and a minute later the two trains came together and were badly wrecked.

FIRST BATTLE.

Reported That Actual Hostilities Are Begun.

NEWS THOUGHT TO BE CORRECT.
The Alleged Fight Reported by a Paper Published in Edinburgh—Few Details Obtainable.

London, by Cable.—An Edinburgh paper, the Scotsman, asserts that a battle has taken place between General Sir George Stewart White commanding the forces of the Union Mission at Natal, and the Boers, who entered Natal by way of Van Reen's Pass. General White, the Scotsman says, is very sanguine of the success of the British movement. The foregoing report is considered to be correct, as Thursday night the War office had news of a British advance from Ladysmith, and was hourly expecting further intelligence. A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from its correspondent at Ladysmith, dated at noon on Friday, says:

"A strong, noble column, under Sir George Stewart White, accompanied by General Sir Archibald Hunter, proceeded before daybreak this morning toward Acton Homes for the purpose of reconnoitering. General White's object was to observe what was going on along the railway. The mobility and efficiency of his forces. All the men are well and the weather is now fine."

Track Tanks For Freight Engines.
The use of track tanks by which locomotives of high speed passenger trains may take water without stopping is almost universal on the larger Eastern roads, where fast expresses are the rule. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has a number between Washington and Philadelphia, and intends to equip the entire main line in the future. This decision was recently arrived at through the use of passenger locomotives, equipped with water scoops, on fast freight trains. It was found that much time was saved, danger from stopping being reduced to a minimum and cost of running lessened. The transportation officials made some calculations and the figures showed a saving of no small sum, if track tanks are used for fast freight locomotives on the divisions where business is very heavy. The extra stops for water take much time and the wear and tear on equipment is no small matter, and if five stops on each train can be eliminated between Cumberland and Baltimore, where trains are the thickest, the saving will be large.

Edwin Markham's Poem, The Muse of Brotherhood.
The Muse of Brotherhood, is one of the few really great poems that the close of the century has produced. In it Mr. Markham voices a lofty optimism that is at once more impressive and more convincing than the notes of hopelessness and despair that characterize the Man with the Hoe. At the same time he nobly sets forth the principle of that universal brotherhood which says:

"My love is mightier than heavens where Taurus wheels,
My love is deeper than the pillared skies;
High as that peak in Heaven where Milton kneels,
Deep as that grave in Hell where Caesar lies."

The Muse of Brotherhood will appear exclusively in The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, in its issue of October 21.

Big Cotton Fire.
New York, Special.—Fire Friday destroyed a large four-story warehouse at the foot of Forty-second street, Brooklyn, owned by the Busa Company, Limited, and 8,000 bales of cotton which were stored in it. The loss will be \$300,000, principally on the cotton, which was well insured.

Found Rebels Entrenched.
Mails, by Cable.—Major Cheatham, with a scouting party, while proceeding along the west shore of the lake, Thursday, encountered a force of rebels strongly entrenched at Muntinlapa. Major Cheatham reports that he drove the rebels from their position and that in the engagement three Americans were killed and two wounded. Rumors are in circulation in Manila that American prisoners who had been bound, gagged and shot by the insurgents. These rumors, however, are now confirmed.

Bank Robbers Outdone.
Savannah, Tenn., Special.—Three masked robbers entered the bank here Friday morning, and attempted to rob the vault containing considerable money. President William McMahon threw his loose money into the safe and seized a gun. His first shot killed the leader of the robbers, Pearl Thurman. The assistant cashier, John Marshall, rushed out of the side door and shot two of the robbers' horses. Cal Derwick, one of the robbers, was arrested after being wounded.

Violent Earthquake.
Amsterdam, by Cable.—A dispatch to the Handelsblad from Batavia, capital of the Netherlands, Indies, Java, says that a violent earthquake has visited the south side of the island of Ceram, next to the largest of the Moluccas, between Boero and Pampun, completely destroying the town of Amel and killing, it is estimated, some 4,000 people, as well as injuring some 600 others. The dispatch says that details of the disaster have not yet been obtained.

General Ludlow says that he approved the order of the mayor of Havana prohibiting the flying of the Spanish flag in that city except over the Spanish consulate.
Army officers are said to be opposed to self-government for Puerto Rico for the present. General Davis, the military governor, thinks the United States should make slowly in giving the people some rule.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

On one side of the blade of the sword which the citizens of Georgia will present to Lieutenant Brumby, of the Olympia, appears the following inscription: "Presented by the citizens of Georgia to Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, U. S. N., in recognition of his distinguished services to his country at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. The reverse side bears the following: "Born at Marietta, Ga., 1855. Appointed to Annapolis from Atlanta, Ga., 1873. Graduated 1877."

A Norfolk dispatch says: Rev. Charles I. Stenge, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly chaplain of the Delaware legislature, and later superintendent of the Union Mission at Natal, yesterday joined Spurgeon Memorial Baptist church, was baptized by immersion, and will be ordained next Monday.

Rev. Frederick T. Lemkey, formerly of Norfolk, and Miss Willoughby of Brokenborough, of Forest, Va., were united in marriage at St. Stephens Protestant Episcopal church, in Norfolk, of which the groom is rector, by Bishop Randolph of that city.

Cards have been issued by Judge and Mrs. Theodore S. Garnett, of Norfolk, to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Lela B. Garnett, to Dr. Wm. Elliott Huger, of Baltimore, at 4 p. m., Wednesday, at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, in Norfolk. Robert Obney, a colored brickman, employed by the Norfolk & Western Railroad, while attempting to couple cars in the West End yard, at Roanoke, Va., missed his footing and fell under the wheels. Death was instantaneous.

There were 24 new cases of yellow fever reported in the last 24 hours at Key West, and three deaths.

The North.
The International Commercial Congress met in Philadelphia Tuesday.

A statue of Father Gallitzin, the prince and priest, will be unveiled in Lorretto, Pa.

President McKinley spent a busy Sunday in Chicago.

In the presence of a large crowd of spectators and surrounded by the diplomatic representatives of three governments, President McKinley, on Monday, laid the cornerstone of the magnificent new postoffice building in Chicago.

The funeral at Pine Ridge, S. D., of Conquering Bear, the Indian chief who won a hundred battles against the United States, died from getting off a trolley car the wrong way, was attended by six of his wives, with faces painted black for mourning, and 123 of his children and grandchildren.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who returned recently from the Philippines, is represented to be strongly in favor of the imperialistic policy of the administration.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, made an address Saturday night at the Marquette Club banquet, in Chicago, where Mr. McKinley was the guest of honor.

Admiral Dewey and a party of friends left Washington Monday for Vermont. They occupied a special train. The party included, in addition to the admiral his aides, Lieutenants Caldwell and Brumby, Dr. Webb, Governor Smith, of Vermont, and the admiral's son and his Chinese servant. Four thousand dollars in gold were stolen from a United States postmaster wagon in San Francisco.

Dean Wayland, of the Yale Law School, who has returned from Europe, expects war between England and the Transvaal.

ARP ON METEORS.

Arp Writes About These Mysterious Visitors.

HAS A LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.
Describing a Phenomenon Out There Last Month. Meteors Never Hurt Anybody.

A friend living in Arkansas writes me about the recent fall of a meteor near his home, and he compliments me by asking some questions that I cannot answer. The origin of meteors and their flight and fall is yet the unsolved problem of the ages.

He says that on the 26th of last month, at 8 o'clock in the morning, when there was a clear sky and not a cloud to be seen, there was a rumbling sound of thunder so weird and unnatural that it was alarming. It was like the rolling of heavy trucks over an uneven platform, only immensely louder. It was heard in all the neighboring towns, and they all thought it was some kind of a military drill had not blown up or a magazine exploded. Suddenly there was an explosion in the air and a dark cloud of smoke and fire fragments fell all at different places in this vicinity.

A small piece that weighed one and a half pounds fell in a field near by and was brought to town while it was yet hot. It was a piece of iron, blackened on the outside, but inside was a grayish color, and its particles shone like gold dust. Under the microscope they resembled quicksilver.

It was a full minute from the beginning of the rumbling thunder till the explosion came, and the course of the meteor was from east to west. The event was so unexpected and so like the mythology of Jupiter throwing a bomb from Mt. Olympus that the white people were spell-bound, and the negroes declared it a warning and went to prayer.

Philosophers and astronomers have been studying these phenomena for 2,500 years, and have not yet agreed upon a solution. The archives of the Chinese empire record the fall of six great aerolites from 300 to 600 years before Christ. The Greeks and Romans record number, and Aristotle and Diogenes commented upon them. So did Livy, Plutarch and Pliny. They have been seen as large as the moon, and have been reported as pale as the sun by day and obscure by night. There is now in the Yale College cabinet a fragment that weighs 1,635 pounds. This came from near the Red River in Arkansas. Many of the western states have large collections of specimens for the museums of colleges, and all of them are composed of the same mineral ingredients—principally iron—and include copper, tin, sulphur, carbon and other metals known to our own earth. Not a single new substance has ever been discovered, and for this reason the theory that the meteorites are fragments from our own volcanoes with such force as to wander for a time in the outer atmosphere of the earth, and to scorch the earth. These have been abandoned, for they seem to have an orbit of their own from west to east. Then came a theory that they came from the moon, and were thrown out by volcanic force as to get beyond the moon's influence and within that of our earth. But this was discarded because these fragments have been falling, no doubt, for thousands of years on the land and on the sea, and on all countries, and we have no way of knowing how they diminished the size and weight of the moon. La Place and Humboldt favored this moon theory for a time. But our modern astronomers, such as Professors Arago and Almon and Biot declare that meteors are simply clouds or nebulae of meteoric particles that have a motion and orbit of their own, and that they sometimes come within range of the earth's and produce a commotion—a disturbance—that causes the fall of some of their particles to the earth. These meteoric clouds have by this time grown so far away from their mother, I reckon.

Sometimes meteors are simply luminous and have no body to explode or strike the earth. These have periodic vibrations of thirty-four years. They come in showers as thick as snowflakes, and fall as gently to within a few feet of the earth and are extinguished. They fell in 1799-1833 and 1867, and each fall was on the 13th of November. But there have been minor displays of irregularity—generally about the 10th of August. I am old enough to remember well the "falling of the stars" in 1833. My father held me in his arms as he stood in the portico, and we were scared. Our old negro, aunt Minty, was praying and shouting so it scared all of us. The children, George Lester lived on the opposite side of the street, and his mother held him in her arms. Sometimes in these later days I would get with my old-time friends, Dr. Jim Alexander, or his brother, Tom, or George Adair, and we could boast of the wonderful era in which we had lived, and the advent of steamboats and railroads and cotton gins, and sewing machines and telegraphs, and we never neglected to say, "and we saw the stars fall in 1833." Dewey never saw a night like that—but I reckon we were all in it. They thought they did on the 1st of May.

And now the next inquiry is from a young farmer who wants to know if it is good farming to follow grain with clover. He does not say what kind of grain, but I will tell him that fifteen years ago The Courier-Journal of Kentucky, offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best essay on practical agriculture. Over 200 were contributed and the essay that got the prize detailed the writer's plan of farming in Kentucky. It was brief, very brief, and his corn rows seven feet apart, drilled his corn eighteen inches apart, cultivated the ground thoroughly and harrowed it; sowed clover early and harrowed it in. When the corn was ready to gather he drove the wagon in every sixth row and loaded from three rows each side. After the corn was all gathered he very early sowed the clover crossways with a heavy roller and rolled it all down flat on the wheat. The stocks and the blades covered it like a blanket. When the first grain was cut he sowed clover on the straw. When it rained or thawed the clover seed fell into the ground and took root, and so he had corn and wheat and clover following in rotation and made a fine crop of each.

It rejoices me to see how our middle Georgia farmers are looking up on wheat culture. Forty bushels to the acre. Ten years ago it would have been declared impossible. This reminds me of my old English neighbor, John Allan, who asserted that his father was never content in old England with less than sixty bushels of wheat to the acre, and sometimes he made seventy. "How wheat in dust and rye in mortar," was his motto. Good old John Allan, I shot his cow in my cornfield, for it was her third offense, and the old man was so grieved he never got mad, but only said: "I know me cow worried me, but—but nagon I wouldn't have shot your cow. I love you too well for that."

How true it is that "kind words take away wrath."—Will Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

The End of the Season.
The best way to fasten the thread at the end of a sewing machine seam is to turn back on the seam just sewn and stitch for half an inch or more; then you can cut the thread and not stop to tie, which takes a great deal of time and is absolutely necessary if you would not have your thread ripping out all the time.

N. C. BANKS.

Condition as Compared With Three Months Ago.

The abstract of the condition of the twenty-nine national banks in North Carolina September 17, makes an excellent showing in comparison with the former statement of June. On September 17 the banks had in loans and discounts \$7,344,000, as against \$7,754,000 June 30; stocks and securities, \$256,000, against \$263,000; due from national banks, \$1,023,000, against \$885,000; due from state banks, \$428,000, against \$485,000; due from State banks, \$428,000, against \$434,000; due from reserve agents, \$355,000, against \$1,062,000; lawful money reserve, \$921,000, against \$973,000; surplus funds, \$34,000, against \$39,000; undivided profits, \$27,000, against \$40,000; due to other national banks, \$598,000, against \$312,000; due to State banks, \$355,000, against \$243,000; individual deposits, \$7,097,000, against \$7,205,000; bills payable, \$90,000, against \$100,000. On September 7 the average reserve held was 24.94 per cent.

North Carolina Pensionist.
The auditor has been preliminary estimates with reference to the State pension rolls of 1899. These estimates show the following facts: The total increase in the number of pensioners is 478. The total decrease is 21, leaving a net increase of pensioners for the year 1899 of 457. Of this increase 315 names were placed on the pension roll by acts of the last general assembly. The amount realized from various sources for the pension fund during the year is in round number \$122,000, of which \$119,000 will be available for distribution. The amount will be distributed among classes as follows: 121 first class pensioners; 241 second class; 519 third class; 2,324 fourth class; 2,674 widows. The amount apportioned to each class will be: First class, \$64.00; second class, \$48.00; third class, \$16.00; widows, \$16.00. The total number of pensioners is 5,889. A few pension applicants are still under consideration, and when disposed of may make some minor changes in the above estimate, but not in a sufficient degree to materially effect them.

State Notes.
It is time that North Carolinians knew that we had a town in our State, which manufactures more furniture of every variety, and grade than any other South of the Ohio. At High Point, the dealer may buy from the manufacturer goods of the finest finish and quality. It is situated in the heart of the fine timber region, the material is cut, hauled and seasoned, and supplies of poplar are readily obtained from the western part of our State and from Tennessee. An abundant supply of home labor is at hand, and the manufacturers can defy the world in competition. They send out a train of cars daily, they pay wages reaching into many score of thousands annually, and they decline all the honeyed offers of trusts, secure of their markets.

The Lenoir Railroad will be completed, in something over two weeks, and trains will be running through from Shelby to Lenoirville regularly every day. The grading is nearly finished and the cross-ties and rails are laid for several miles. The force of hands are putting down the rails at a speed of three-fourths of a mile a day. The "leveling" or surfacing process requires considerable time. The new locomotive engine will probably arrive this week, and the cars will be completed, ready for the road in a few days.—Shelby Star.

During September forty convicts arrived at the penitentiary, this being a larger number than during any month in over a year.

A correspondent of Webster's Weekly states that a valuable gold mine has been discovered on the property of S. B. McKinnery, near Ruffin in Rockingham county. It is said that the ore assays from \$40 to \$50 per ton.

Rev. J. W. Frank has resigned as pastor of the Methodist Protestant church in Winston and accepted the appointment as missionary at Yokohama.

Capt. John C. Michie, of Durham, has invented and had patented an army bayonet-shovel to be used as an trenching implement. With Capt. Michie's invention each soldier is supplied with a shovel that will work wonders in throwing up intrenchments and at the same time is light and convenient to carry.

The twin girls of Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryant, of Handeeman, died Sunday within a few hours of each other. They were eleven weeks old.

The Western Gold Mining Company, of Bryson City, Swain county, N. C., and Detroit, Mich., was incorporated Tuesday with a capital stock of one million dollars.

